WAR

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The War Actually Begun.

Rapid and Brilliant Movements of the Prussians.

They Occupy Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau.

The Cities of Dresder, Manover, and Cassel Captured.

THE ELECTOR OF HESSE-CASSEL TAKEN PRISONER

Beveral Encounters between the Prussiaus, Austrians and Federals.

Junction of the Saxon and Hanoverian Armies with the Austrians, a -

Concentration of a Federal Army at Frankfort.

ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO BOHEMIA.

Manifestoes of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

Declaration of War Between Austria and Italy.

The Italians Cross the Mincio Unopposed.

of June, arrived here yesterday morning, with three days later news from Europe.

The Inman stdamer City of Boston, Cupt. Brooks which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of June, arrived here at this port at noon on Monday, her news being one day later that that of the Bremen.

The Aleppo arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 18th and reached Liverpool on the morning of the The City of Cork arrived at Queenstown on the evening

of the 19th June. The City of London arrived off Crook-Devenat noon on the 20th

The Britannia arrived at Glasgow on the 18th. The arrival of the American squadron, consisting of the own on the 16th, attracted much attention, the onitor being an object of great curiosity. The voyage of the Miantonomah across the Atlantic was regarded as a complete success. She would proceed to Portsmouth in a ecompanied by the Augusta, and ultimately they would go to Russia. The Ashifelot is bound for

vance of the Prussian army into Hauover. The American pteamer Ericsson would not sail from Bremen for New

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN WAR.

Declaration of Way.

Prussia issued a formal declaration of war against Anstria on the 18th of June. War had also been formally declared by Prussia

Diplomatic velations between Prussia and Bavaria were suspended on the 18th, and the respective Ministers had received their passports.

The French Embassadors were to look after Prussian interests at Vienna and Munich.

Mostilities in Saxony, Silesia and Bohemia.

The Prussians occupied Dresden on the 18th of A telegram from Dresden of June 16 says: The Prussian troops entered Saxony last night from the North, near Strehla, in addition to their invasion across the eastern and western frontiers. The King has issued a proclamation, addressed to his faithful people, in which he relies upon their loyal cooperation in the present emergency. His Majesty left here this morning to join the army, accompanied by Baron Buest and the Minister of War.

It is officially stated that in rejecting the Prassian ulti-

matum which demanded the reduction of the army to a peace footing, Baron Von Buest justified the mobilization of the Saxon troops by referring to the resolutions of the Federal Diet. In reply to the point of the ultimatum relating to the elections for a Parliament simultaneously in Saxony and Prussia. Baron Buest declared that a German Parliament could not be convoked by any single Goverament. The King of Sarony approved the motives for the rejection of the ultimatum on the ground of his duties

member of the Confederation. A dispatch from Vienns of June 18 savs: Hundreds of Sexon inhabitants are flying into Bohemia. The Prussians

are forcibly enrolling men up to 40 years of age. BORR, Bohemia, June 19 .- On Saturday 20,000 Prus. cinus occupied Machern, two miles from Leipsic, and subsequently Warzen, Dahlen and Riesa,

Railway communication between Leipsic and Riesa is

The Westphalian Army Corps, stationed at Schkenditz is going to the Silesien frontier. VIENNA, June 19 .- Advices from Bohemia state that

the Saxon Royal arms have been removed from all places occupied by the Prussians, and replaced by Prussian erms. Cossiderable contributions have been levied.

Up to the present time the Prussians have not crossed

The Queen of Saxony arrived at Prague on the 16th, and the rest of the Royal family excepting the King and Crown Prince, who are with the army. The Saxon Treasury and valuables and the provisions for the army have been transported for security to Bohemia. King John of Saxony is withdrawing with all his army

VIENNA, June 19. - Advices received here from Bohemin, dated yesterday, state that the Saxon Royal arms have been removed from all places occupied by the Prussians, and replaced by Prussian arms. Considerable contributions have been levied.

A slight skirmish has taken place between Prussian and Saxon cavalry pickets between Meissen and Kettschen-

GORLITZ, June 19.—Prince Frederick Charles has issued an order of the day to the Prussian troops occupying Saxony, declaring that the Sexon inhabitants are not to be

NEW-YORK: TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866. GERMANY. THE WAR IN



regards both area and population. Dresden the capital, has a population of 145,000, and Lepsic, the second city of the king-61,723,409 theirs, equal to \$46,231,123. The debt has been more than trebled since 1800, but to sincrease is owing mainly to the establishment of a net-work of State railways, built at a cost of over \$10,000,000. The finances of the kingdom are

treated as enemies except in case of refusal.

EGER, Bohomia, June 19.—On Saturday 29,000 Prussians

occupied Machern, a town about two miles from Leipsic, and subsequently Wurzen. Dablen and Riesa. Railway

communication between Leipsic and Riesa is entirely in

bridge over the Elbe at Meissen has been burnt. Only

the southern road from Leipsie is still open.

A telegram of the 18th from Reichenberg says:

crupted, and the railway bridge at Riesa destroyed. The

"A slight encounter took place vesterday between some

Austrian and Prussian cavalry on the road to Rumburg, and

close to the frontier. The Prussians relieated. Marionthal, Ostriz and Leubaare are occupied by two Prassian regiments of infautry and one of hussars, and Bernstait by two regi-

ments of cavairy. The Prussians are also close to the frontier near Wurzelsdorf, and they are hourly expected to advance

An Austrian patrol crossed the Silesian frontier at

Gubran and fired upon a Prussian patrol on the 19th.

Divisions of the Austrian troops had crossed the Silesian

Vast armies were concentrating in the neighborhood of

Dresden, and a great battle was expected for the posses

The Prussians in Hanover.

The Prussians entereithe Capital of Hanover on June

Gen. Manteuffel, at the head of the Prussian troops en-

The Prussians are reported to have cut off the commun.

The Prussian Col. Cranach arrived at Stade June 18.

and disarmed the garrison, dismissing them to their homes

He took possession of 21 guns and numerous mortars,

Bremen journals assert that the Hanoverian treasure

HANOVER, June 19.—Gen. Von Manteuffel is the chief

commander of the Prussian troops in Hanover. He will

take all necessary administrative measures in the capacity

LUNEBERG, June 19 .- Upon entering Hanoverian terri-

His Majesty the King of Prussia has for weeks past

ory Gen. Manteuffel issued the following proclamation:

endeavored to settle the questions pending with Hanover.

mands that no enemies shall remain in the rear of the

army. The King requires the disbandment of all the

Hanoverian troops in excess of a peace footing, and it is only by this step that Hanover can be spared the sufferings

of war. Until that is effected, Hanover is considered as

property will be strictly respected, and discipline will be

meintained among the Prussian troops. It is for you to

Central Germany.

THE PRUSSIANS IN HESSE CASSEL, HESSE DARMSTADT

AND NASSAU.

I do not come as an enemy to the inhabitants. Private

"These efforts having failed, the security of Prussia de

th the Austro-Federal Corps impossible.

tered Luneburg, in Hanover, on June 18.

frontier at Klingebeutel.

sion of the Saxon Kingdon

rifles and other war material.

has been sent to England.

of Prussian Commissioner.

meet us in a friendly manner."

Serman Coofederation, embraces an area of 6,777 aquare railways, canals and the post-office. The present Constitution conscription, to which every citizen above twenty-one is eral alterations and modifications since that time. The form The mediaval history of Saxony is that of most of the Europea The military power of Saxony has greatly desince 1815, when one half the kingdom had to be ceded to Prederick Augustus, the Elector of Saxony, as a member of Prussia, and of late years the military efficiency of the paper. on has also sunk very considerably. In 1862 the strength of the army was as follows:

regarded as enemies. Private property is to be respected, | sians have arrived at Giessen, on the Hesse Darmstadt | by some troops. As soon as the Volunteers are completely frontier, and a regiment of Prussian Hussars have marched | equipped, they will proceed to Bergamo and Brescia. and strict discipline maintained. The Austrian troops are to Marburg in Hesse Cassel. to be requested to withdraw when met, and not to be

The Prussians entered Cassel June 18. The Elector is at Frankfort. The Eighth Federal Army Corps is following closely on he track of the Prussians to Marburg in Electoral Hesse. Large bodies of Federal troops are marching north. It is stated that the Prussians have occupied Wiesbaden. A slight encounter took place between some Austrian and Prussian cavalry on the Rumburg road. The Prussians retreated. Marienthal, Ostritz and Leuba are occupied by two Prussian regiments of infantry and one of hussars, and Bernstadt by two regiments of cavalry.

A telegram from Colegne of June 18 says: Hostilities have commenced between the Prussians and the Federal

The Fourth Darmstadt Infantry regiment has been alnost annihilated by the Prussians at Freidberg between Frankfort and Geissen. Large bodies of Federal troops are massed at Mayence and Frankfort, where the Würtemberg contingent will arrive to-night.

STRASBURG, June 19, 1866 .- A demonstration against the Prussian policy took place on Sunday at Carlsruhe Baden troops have gone to Frankfort.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, June 19, 1866,-From 30,-000 to 40,000 Federal troops are assembled before this city. The Paris Montleur du Soir, says: A private dispatch announces that an engagement has taken place between the Hessians and Prussians near Frankfort. The latter gained the advantage and continued their march, after

naving secured possession of the railway. BERLIN, June 19 .- The Prussian telegraph station at Homburg has been forcibly seized by Darmstadt soldiers. This act has been declared by Prussia to be a violation of nternational law, and the Minister of Hesse Darmstadt at

Berlin has consequently received his passports, with a summons to leave the Pressian capital.

Harness, June 19.—Information has been forwarded to Gen. von Manteuffel from Branswick that a demonstration has taken place in that town against the Government, on account of its having refused to accede to a treaty of neutrality against Prussia.

Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

A telegram from Cologue of June 17, says: Telegraphic ommunication between Cologne and the north of Ger many has been cut off, as also between Weissenburg and the south. The passenger trains for Bavaria and Würtemberg have discontinued running in consequence of the lines being occupied with the conveyance of troops. The Bayarians intend to cut the railway line between

Coburg and Bamburg, and to blow up the railway bridge at Lichtenfels. The Austrians have destroyed the railway bridges at Oswiccin. In consequence of the Austrian war manifesto all the

available Wurtemberg troops have been sent north. The Austrian Government has summoned the Bavarian Government, in consequence of the decision of the Federal Diet on the 16th, to unite with Austria in carrying on military operations in Saxony.

The War Retween Austria and Italy. FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Italian Government formally dectared war Austria yesterday.

A telegram from Cassel of June 17, says: The Prus | Garibaldi left Como June 17 for Tecco, and was followed

The Kingdom of Saxony.

regularly in excess of the expenditures. The annual revenue | nominally of about 10,000 men, but only a small portion of lis about \$10,000,000, meanly one fifth of which is derived from | which are ready for active service. The troops are raised by

nexted with the wars against France and Napoleon. ary France. In 1806 Prussia compelled him to side with her against Napoleon; but Prussia having been overthrown by the battle of Jens, Napoicon transformed the electorate, into a sovereign Kingdom, and a member of the Rhenish league. In 807 the Grand Duchwof Warsaw was added to the Kingdom. After the failure of Napoleou's Russian campaige, Frederick Total (men). 25,400
inns. 26
To which is to be added the army of reserve, consisting French vassalage, but Napoleon compelled him to share his

the allies, and his Kingdom to the Government of Russian and Prusslan commissaries. By the treaty of Vienna a considerable portion of it was given to Prussia, reducing it to its

early as the beginning of the tenth century. The Reigning

Sovereign, Johann I. was born December 12, 1801, and is, therefore, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Frederick Augustus II. August 9, 1862.

The Government of Saxony during the years 1864 and 1865 took an active part in German politics, and was in the Federal Diet, together with Bavaria, the leader of the minor States in their opposition against the policy pursued by Austria and Prussia in the Schleskig-Hols ein question. When Austria ultimately fell out with Prussia, Saxony became the stanchest

THE NEW MINISTRY. A telegram from Florence of June 16, says:

"The Ministry is nearly constituted. Baron Ricasoli is appointed President and Minister of the Interior. Gen. Marmora is named Minister Adlatus to the King at the Camp.

"The Austrians have interrupted all lines of communication on the side of the Po and Minister." Gen. Marmora and the King left Florence to join the army.

n the side of the Po and Mincle.

"Gen. Marmora and the King left Florence to join the army.

"Gen. Anglolett, Minister of Marine, has left to take com-

talions of volunteers and recognization of the new Ministry sistle reception.

"It is believed that the organization of the new Ministry will be officially announced to the Chamber as soon as hostilities have commenced.

"The Senate has approved the bill for a monetary convention between Italy, France, Belgium and Swizerland. The debate on the financial bills has commenced in the Senate. PRUSSIAN SUBSIDY TO ITALY.

VIENNA, June 18 .- The Vienna papers publish intelligence from Berne stating that a subsidy sent by the Prussian Government to Italy, consisting of 130,000,000 francs in gold packed in casks, has passed through this city en

route for Florence. The German Confederation. Oldenburg and Anhalt have officially notified their with-

drawal from the Germanic Confederation. Baden declines to take active part in the hostilities acninst Prussia.

Paris, June 16.-It is asserted that the recent proceed-

The preservation of the blessings of peace to the people of Austrin has always been reparded by me as one of the first and most sacred of my duties as Sovereigh, and one I have always considered myself bound faithfully to folfill.

"But one of the hostile Powers deems no pretext necessary to justify its lust for the plunder of a portion of the Austrian monarchy. In the eyes of that Fower a lavorable opportunity is sufficient cause for war.

"I wo years ago we were allied with Prussia, and a part of my beloved Austrian army was drawn to the coast of the North Sea in company with the Prussian troops (mainst whom we are now arrayed as enemies) to preserve rights accorded by treaty, to protect a threatened German nationality, to confine the misery of an unavordable war to its narrowest limits, and to obtain a lasting guarantee of peace necessary for the welfare of Austria, Germany, and Europe. Austria sought no conquests, and bears no part of the blame for the sad list of unhappy complications which, had Prussia's intentions been equally disinterested, would have have arisen, and which have been brought about for the accomplishment of selfish objects, and are therefore not susceptible of a peaceful solation by my Government."

The manifesto then mentions the course of the negotiations for the proservation of peace, which were carried on first with Prussia, and subsequently with the other Great Powers. The latter are declared to have failed because the Powers would not recognize and accept the condition made by Austria, that European poblic law and existing treaties should form the basis of the mediatory efforts to be made by the Conference. A proof was hereby given that the deliberations would sever have let to the preservation of peace.

The manifesto then enumerates the acts of violence committed by Prussia, viz. the entry of her troops into Holstein, the dissolution of the Estates convoked by the University of the Duchy, and the movement by which the Prussian troops—ten times superior in numbers—forced the Austr

A telegram from Lemberg of June 17 says: "The vanguard of a strong Russian army corps raised in the district of Lublin, has arrived at Tarnegrod, a small town on the Austro-Russian (contier."

The New Freie Pressenserts that Prince Gorekaked had sent a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, stating that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral at itsele.

ACTION OF THE PRENCH GOVERNMENT.

BERLIS, June 19, 1800 At the request of the Pressian Government the French Austria and Bavaria. A battle is expected near Frank-

Banus, June 16, 1806 The Prussian Government is about to send missions the Powers who signed toe Congress Act of Visans in 1815. with special disputches declaring the Federal Act to have been broken, and with it Arricles 53 and 64 of the Forepean treaties of 1815. The Prinsian Government will subsequently municate this deciaration to the other Powers of Europe The Prumian ultimatum, forwarded restorday to the Govcents of Saxony, Hanover, House Casnel, and Nassau, Sered these Scales the alliance of Pressia open the following conditions that they should reduce their military establis ments to the peace forting, upon which they stood on the leaf Mirch less; that they should agree to the convection of distance. Perflament, and appoint the elections to the peace impulsamentally with those which goods be held for the sen-

The Times, speaking of the apparent delay on the part of

Mindes.

The Naxon army succeeded in joining the Austrians. It is also reported that the Hamboverian troops effected a junction with the Federal army troops.

The Federal army curps around Frankford amounted to 60,000.

The headquesters of Prince Alexander are to be transferred to Frankford.

The headquarters of Prince Alexander are to be transferred to I millford.

The Constitutional points out the pacific sense of the Emperor's letter and sayer Peace has the preference and the beat wasnes of the Emperor's letter and sayer Peace has the preference and the beat wasnes of the Emperor and ins hope mast be all that, since having positively decisived that France would not engage as war except under a decisive state of things, no behigerent would dare to assume the responsibility of provoking it by creating such a position of affairs.

It was reported that the Prinsian vanguard would arrive near Frankhoit on the 21st.

Count Bismarch in a dispatch to the Prussian representatives, decisives that the entry of Prussian troops into Hanover, Saxony and Hesse, was a necessary measure of self-defease.

A financerian skip had been captured by the Prussia memori-war in Br. merhaiven roads.

Prince Wilhelm Von Hanau, the third son of the Elector of Hesse, had been taken prisoner by the Prussians.

The Eighth Federal Army Corps. 60,000 strong, under Prince Alexander of Prussia, had effected a concentration. The Hanburg millitary contingent had received orders to held itself ready to march into the Duebles.

Hamburg will be occupied by a Prussian Corps.

A telegram from Berlin of June 18 cays: "The Bavarian Minister has received his passports and will leave Berlin to-day. The Prussian Minister at Munich has also

The Italian army crossed the Mincio on the 23d inst. The Prussians left a small garrison at Dresden, and adsunced

A slight collision had occurred between the Austriano and Prus-

If Austria does not menace the existing kingdom of Italy, if successful, and does advance beyond Milan.

France will not interfere, but assist at the conclusion of a definite peace, and further propose to Italy to pay indemnity for the renunciation by Austria of the fruits of victory.

St. Petersburg advices dony that there has been any movement of Russian troops, and say that non-intervention continues to be the policy of Russia.

A military revolt broke out in Madrid on the 23d inst. The insurgents furnished the populace with arms, barracks were thrown up, and, after an obstinate resistance, the insargents surrendered at discretion. Narvaes was slightly wounded.

God. Prim has been arrested at Bayonne by the Freuch authorities.

against Pressia.

Pann, Jane 16.—It is asserted that the recent proceedings of the Federal Diet asserted processing of the Federal Diet have determined several powers signituries of the Vienna treaty of 1815 to declare that, in their opinion, articles 54 and 56 of that treaty, which from part of European international law, have been volated.

Pann, Jane 16.—It is asserted that the recent proceedings of the Federal Bayes are presented in the continuous processing of the Vienna treaty of 1815 to declare that, in their opinion, a raticles 54 and 56 of that treaty, which from part of European international law, have been volated.

Pann of Eur